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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED IN	IVENTOR	. A	TTORNEY DOCKET NO.
09/528,889	03/20/00	HULLENDER		G	1204
-		- LM31/0911	٦	E	XAMINER
MICHALIK &	WYLIE PLLC			MILLER,	М
14645 BEL-R	ED ROAD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SUITE 103 BELLEVUE WA	98007			2723	2
				DATE MAILED:	09/11/00

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

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Application No.

09/528,889

Applicantie

Hullender et al.

Office Actio	n Summary
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Examiner

Martin Miller

Group Art Unit 2723

Responsive to communication(s) filed on	·
☐ This action is FINAL .	
☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance exim accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayl</i>	cept for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed le, 1935 C.D. 11; 453 O.G. 213.
is longer, from the maining date of this communication.	is set to expire3 month(s), or thirty days, whichever Failure to respond within the period for response will cause the Extensions of time may be obtained under the provisions of
Disposition of Claims	
	is/are pending in the application.
	is/are withdrawn from consideration.
Claim(s)	
☐ Claim(s) ☐ Claim(s)	
☐ Claim(s)	
	are subject to restriction or election requirement.
Application Papers	
☐ See the attached Notice of Draftsperson's Patent D	-
The drawing(s) filed on is/are	
☐ The proposed drawing correction, filed on	is □approved □disapproved.
\square The specification is objected to by the Examiner.	
\square The oath or declaration is objected to by the Exami	iner.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	
\square Acknowledgement is made of a claim for foreign p	riority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
☐ All ☐ Some* ☐ None of the CERTIFIED co	
☐ received.	
☐ received in Application No. (Series Code/Seri	ial Number)
\square received in this national stage application from	
*Certified copies not received:	
☐ Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e).
attachment(s)	
☑ Notice of References Cited, PTO-892	
☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s), PTO-1449, Pa	per No(s)
☐ Interview Summary, PTO-413	·
☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review, P	TO-948
☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application, PTO-152	
SEE OFFICE ACTION	I ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

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Art Unit:

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claim 1 is rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,061,472. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claim 1 of the instant invention is merely a broader version of the those features taught in claim 1 of

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U.S. Patent No. 6,061,472 (hereinafter '472 patent). The '472 patent was issued for a method of recognizing chirographs input into a computer system. The method required the training of secondary recognizers that would improve the recognition accuracy of the system. The instant invention is also directed to recognizing chirographs input into a computer system and is merely the implementation of the trained recognizers from the '472 patent. The implementation of the secondary recognizers was full disclosed in the specification of the '472 patent and was one of the general objects of that patent. See col. 1, 1l. 57-60 and col. 2, 1l. 11-20.

The following limitations from the '472 patent are substantially identical to those of the instant invention:

providing a primary recognizer for converting chirographs to code points; receiving a chirograph;

providing the chirograph to the primary recognizer and receiving a code point corresponding thereto;

determining if the code point corresponds to a selected code point having a secondary recognizer associated therewith, and if so, passing the chirograph to the secondary recognizer and returning a code point from the secondary recognizer;

The second limitation of the '472 patent provides for the "training a plurality of secondary recognizers to differentiate chirographs which produce a selected code points..."

The second limitation of the instant invention "provides a plurality of secondary recognizers to convert chirographs in to code points". This is simply the implementation of the

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trained recognizers claimed in the '472 patent and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

- 3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:
 - a person shall be entitled to a patent unless --
 - (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 4. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Filipski, U.S. Patent no. 4,975,975.

As per claim 1, Filipski teaches:

providing a primary recognizer for converting chirographs (col. 5, lines 52-53) to shape indexes (data structures or extracted features) (col. 6, line 54);

providing a plurality of secondary recognizers (col. 2, l. 66-col. 3, l. 21) to convert chirographs into code points (extracted feature or data structure held in R.sub.k) (col. 6, lines 38-47), and associating the secondary recognizers with at least some of the shape indexes, each secondary recognizer capable of overriding a shape index provided by the primary recognizer; receiving a chirograph (col. 4, lines 29-30).

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providing a chirograph to a primary recognizer and receiving a code point (col. 6, lines 38-47).

determining whether one of the secondary recognizers is associated with the shape index, and if so, selecting that secondary recognizer as a selected secondary recognizer (lower member of hierarchy)(col. 6, line 38-col. 7, line 8); and

passing the chirograph to the selected recognizer and returning a code point from the secondary recognizer (col. 6, 1. 38- col. 7, 1. 5).

Conclusion

- 5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The following U.S. Patent refers to matching similar handwriting: Barbara et al., 5710916
- 6. Any inquiry to this communication should be directed to the Examiner, Martin Miller, whose telephone number is (703) 306-9134. If you are unable to reach the Examiner, his supervisor's name is Amelia Au, whose telephone number is (703) 308-6604. The Art Unit Facsimile machine number is (703) 306-5406.

Afnèlia Au Supervisory Patent Examiner ്ിനാ!ഇഗ്ര Center 2700